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ABSTRACT

A 1980 sample of 271 elderly (133 rural, 138 urban) in 3 south-central Oklahoma counties (Coal, Murray, and Pontotoc) was surveyed to see if: an economical tool could be devised to assess program effectiveness; professionals providing services to the elderly were influenced by, and influenced the opinions of, recipients in urban areas due to their relatively easy access and familiarity; and perceived needs of rural elderly were different from their urban counterparts. More rural elderly owned their own homes, most members of both groups had at least one hot meal per day, more rural elderly claimed health problems limited their activities, about three-fifths of each sample worried about income (most were on fixed incomes), rural respondents were better educated and had more active educational interests, more rural respondents had full employment, more rural elderly drove, and both groups felt a need to obtain legal advice. The assessment tool could be implemented for about $1,800. The basic prioritized need of each group differed largely by ranking and not category, thus not clearly supporting the hypothesis that service providers and recipients in urban areas biased program definition and service delivery. Basic difference between urban and rural elderly could not be verified. (BRR)

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A COMPARISON OF NEEDS AMONG TOWN DWELLING AND RURAL ELDERLY IN SOUTH-CENTRAL OKLAHOMA 1980

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INTRODUCTION

The delivery of public services under the best of circumstances is a difficult task. Providing these services in rural areas compounds the difficulties*. In providing services to the elderly that inhabit rural areas, one is struck with two fundamental situations:

a) The means of evaluating levels of service delivery is constrained due to a lack of accurate and timely data. As a result, programs for the elderly, by necessity, are a "numbers game". Success and failure are a function of the ability of individual bureaucrats to justify budgets which are expended, in large part, through state and federal guidelines. Although this approach to service delivery may be justified during the initiation of a program when the size and location of the target group is largely unknown, the goals of efficiency, effectiveness and equity in service delivery can be met only through the accurate assessment of target group needs, demand and preference.

b) The programs for the elderly that were made available during the past decade and continue today both met and created demands among the target group. Guidelines for the expenditure of funds have been modified through citizen input from the recipient elderly and professionals. However, the citizen input and resultant professional opinion can sometimes evolve in a relatively closed system of information exchange. For example, the development of citizen groups for input creates a hierarchy and elites. As the bond between the citizen elites and professional, service providing staff grows, the ability for different viewpoints entering the mainstream perception becomes more limited.

If these elites, are centered in a rural area's largest urban places, one may hypothesize that service delivery might be oriented towards the perceived needs of this "urban" group for two reasons. First, the urban, elite will be most familiar with the needs within

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*In this paper, rural is considered to be nonmetropolitan counties with a single population center whose size and service capabilities act as a focus of public and private sector activity. The county population outside the single center is at a minimum dispersed and often sparse.

the urban context. Second, professional service deliverers faced with demands to maintain or increase service levels under increasingly competitive budget circumstances will lean toward picking those areas where service per capita is least -- the urban areas.

What is proposed here is an expedient, cost effective needs assessment tool to determine if such a process is at work, and, more importantly, to provide service delivery agencies with a means to evaluate their ability to meet the needs of those elderly in the more remote portions of rural areas.

STUDY AREA

The study area, considered is the ten counties comprising the Southern Oklahoma Development Association's service region. The area lies about eighty miles from the Dallas-Fort Worth and Oklahoma City SMSA. It's ten counties have 7,230 square miles, an area 1,000 square miles larger than that of the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island. Between 1970 and 1980, the general population grew almost 18 percent from 164,000 to over 193,000. County seat communities accounted for about 43 percent of the population for both 1970 and 1980. Therefore, the counties' unincorporated areas and small towns (the majority less than 1,000 in population) contain the greatest portion of the general population, and it is believed the elderly target group. In 1970, the SODA area population had 22 percent elderly. The proportion was 18 percent in 1980. In absolute terms, those over 60 years of age grew by 6,500 during the decade of the Seventies.

SAMPLING/METHDOLOGY

This project was undertaken in order to demonstrate a scientifically acceptable, but expedient and cost effective means for regional governments engaged in delivery services to the elderly in rural areas to determine the elderly's present needs and provide a basis for longitudinal studies. Therefore, as an initial step, we sought to identify a subset of the ten counties that were representative of the district's economic development status and elderly distribution.

A factor analysis (Q-mode) was performed and reviewed by SODA staff for a consensus. As a result, three counties were targeted (Fig. 1). Pontotoc County with its EDA growth center of Ada was considered representative of the district's four counties that were in a marked transition from

stagnancy to a level of improved development. Coal County embodies the four hard-core, depressed counties of the district.

The second stage of sample selection focused on identifying a means of randomly selecting survey respondents. Such sources as voter registration records, the Census estimates of 1976, and Social Security records were found lacking or biased with regard to rural elderly.

We chose to use the U.S. Post Office. Within each selected county, post offices were identified that delivered mail along rural routes. The box range for each rural route was identified, then a random selection from these box numbers was performed. Each random list of rural route box numbers was then mailed back to each respective post office and postal employees then designated which box numbers in fact belong to elderly patrons (60 and over). These designated boxes comprise the respondent sample. In essence, the sample is stratified by age and geographic location and is random in the sense that all rural elderly in the three targeted counties who have a rural address stand an equal change of being selected.

To determine the city respondents of the sample, senior citizen center coordinators, outreach workers and others engaged in service delivery to the elderly were used. These sources were not only expedient, but we know they would question urban elderly most familiar with available services and most likely to share the view held by elderly service providers concerning elderly needs. (To reiterate, the permise of the effort was that town dwellers and their elderly, rural counterparts would have different perceptions of problems generic to the group. To the degree such differences exist, it would bolster the theory that elderly programs were focused upon town dweller needs to detriment of rural elderly.)

SURVEY INSTRUMENT

This needs assessment of the rural elderly utilized one comprehensive questionnaire. Eight issues were addressed in the questionnaire which reflected federal and state guidelines on evaluation and were comparable to a then recent (and longitudinal) survey of the general population in Oklahoma. (The Quality of Life in Oklahoma, 1980. Larry K. Michaelsen, et. al. (University of Oklahoma; Normandy, OK))

(1) Demographic information
(2) Housing
(3) Nutrition
(4) Medical
(5) Financial
(6) Transportation
(7) Activities
(8) Perceived Needs
(9) Education
(10) Employment

The structure of the questionnaire stressed simplicity to foster statistical validity and to generate data in a form that could easily be adapted to computer readable format. This was accomplished by limiting the number of open-ended questions and designing the remainder so as to be easily answerable: either with positive or negative responses or by simply checking the appropriate answer.

The targeted sample size was established to be 130 questionnaires. This decision was based on statistical criteria of a minimum sample size of 30 for the smallest, least populated of the three counties and then extrapolating upward. Specifically, a sample (n) of 30 was needed for Coal County, 30 for Murray County and 70 for Pontotoc.

The survey was administered in two stages. The first stage involved several mailout attempts with alternate box numbers selected for each subsequent mailing. Ultimately, a total of 346 questionnaires were mailed with a response rate of 19.0 percent (66 questionnaires). The second stage involved follow-up interviewing of persons who had failed to complete and return the questionnaire that had been mailed to them. This effort performed by SODA staff, students from East Center University and RSVP/Senior Center personnel yielded an additional 67 completed questionnaires. The initial targeted sample size of 130 was thus exceeded.

A sample questionnaire is shown in Appendix I.

PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF THE SURVEY

Table 1 provides an overview of rural-urban responses which will be summarized below:

1) Demographics

Town dwellers had resided in Oklahoma an average of 63 years (median 70) while the rural respondents 55 years (median 62). This remarkable stability is also demonstrated by the response to questions on years at present address. On average rural dwellers had spent 5.5 years longer at their present residence (23.7 years to 18.2 years). However, over half (52%) of the rural elderly surveyed had lived in another county or state prior to their present locale, while urban elderly had in the majority of cases (60%) lived in the same county. The urban elderly surveyed had an average age of 75.3 years, while the rural elderly averaged 69.2 years of age. Racially, the urban/rural mixes reflected that of the SODA district. About ninety percent of the respondents were white for both areas. Minority status for each area was ten percent. More rural respondents were married (56% to 29%), while widowers were a more dominant subset in urban areas (60% to 40%).

2) Housing

More of rural elderly owned their own homes (73% to 60%). Rental accounted for 21% of the rural elderly shelters to only 6% for urban respondents. An interesting difference existed for the number of urban respondents who lived in homes owned by friends or relatives (32% to 5%). Safety, an item perceived to be critical to service providers, was found to be a moot issue since for both groups ninety percent felt safe in their homes. Household size varied slightly for the groups with rural elderly households averaging 1.8 persons to 1.5 for urban residents. Rural elderly were less likely to utilize subsidized housing if it was available in close proximity to their present location (22% to 30%).

3) Nutrition

Almost all members of both groups had at least one hot meal per day. In response to the question on the ability to fix their own meals, 86% of the urban elderly had that ability to 94% for the rural respondents. Both groups were willing

QUESTION	AGGREGATE TOWN DWELLER RESPONSES (N=138)	AGGREGATE RURAL DWELLER RESPONSES (N-133)
A-1	Years in Oklahoma	
	70 Median	62 Median
	63 Years	55 Years
A-2	Current Address	
	13.6 Median	17.5 Median
	18.2 Years	23.7 Years
	Previous Residence	
A-3	34 (25%) Other County	38 (29%) Other County
	21 (15%) Other State	30 (23%) Other State
	81 (60%) Same County	64 (48%) Same County
A-4	*Housing Status	
	83 (60%) Owns	97 (73%) Owns
	9 (6%) Rent	28 (21%) Rent
	44 (32%) Owned by Friend or Relative	6 (5%) Owned by Friend
	3 (3%) Other	2 (2%) Other
A-5		
A-6	Perception of Safety At Home	
	124 (90%) Yes	118 (89%) Yes
	13 (10%) No	14 (11%) No
A-7	Household Size	
	1.5 persons w/ 97% over 60	1.8 persons w/ 88% over 60
A-8	*Would Utilize Subsidized Housing	
	39 (30%) Yes	29 (22%) Yes
	93 (70%) No	100 (78%) No
B-9	Sex	
	48 (35%) Male	62 (47%) Male
	89 (65%) Female	73 (53%) Female
B-10	Age	
	60 - 93 years of age	60 - 90 year range
	75.3 years mean	69.2 years mean
B-11	Race	
	126 (91%) White	119 (89%) White
	5 (4%) Black	---
	8 (6%) Indian	14 (11%) Indian
B-12	Marital Status	
	41 (29%) Married	74 (56%) Married
	84 (60%) Widowed	53 (40%) Widowed
	10 (7%) Divorced	1 (1%) Divorced
	8 (3%) Never Married	1 (1%) Never Married
	- Separated	3 (2%) Separated
C-13	Fixed Income	
	137 (99%) Yes	120 (91%) Yes
	2 (1%) No	12 (9%) No
C-14	*Worried About Income	
	85 (62%) Yes	79 (60%) Yes
	51 (37%) No	52 (40%) No
C-15	Monthly Expenditures	
	9.1% mean range 0-65% Housing	6.7% mean range 0-70%
C-16	28.9% mean range 10-50% Food	34.1% mean range 8-80%
C-17	22.1% mean range 0-45% Utilities	21.4% mean range 0-60%
C-18	25.4% mean range 0-50% Medical Care	19.2% mean range 0-50%
D-19	*Fix Own Meals	
	119 (86%) Yes	125 (94%) Yes
	19 (14%) No	8 (6%) No

*Denotes those questions evaluated through a difference of proportions procedures, and identifies those that were significant at the .05 level.

QUESTION	AGGREGATE TOWN DWELLER RESPONSES (N=138)	AGGREGATE RURAL DWELLER RESPONSES (N=133)
D-20	1 Hot Meal Daily	
	137 (99%) Yes	133 (100%) Yes
	1 (1%) No	---
D-21	Distance Willing to Travel To Subsidized Meals	
	85≤ 2 miles (61%)	78≤ 2 miles (63%)
	50≥ 2 miles (39%)	45≥ 2 miles (37%)
	3.8 mean	3.3 mean
E-22	*Health Limitations to Activity	
	103 (75%) Yes	75 (57%) Yes
	35 (25%) No	57 (43%) No
E-23	*Difficulties in Obtaining Medical Help	
	38 (28%) Yes	53 (40%) Yes
	100 (72%) No	80 (60%) No
E-24	Responded to Specific Problems in Getting Medical Help	
	65 of 138 (47%)	79 of 130 (60%)
	18 Appointment	19 Appointment
	12 No Doctor When Needed	22 No Doctor When Needed
	19 Cost	23 Cost
	14 Transport	11 Transport
	2 Office Hours	4 Office Hours
F-25	N=124	N=126
	92 (74%) 0-11 years of education	84 (67%) 0-11 years of ed.
	32 (26%) 12 years of education	42 (33%) 12 years of ed.
	8.6 years=x	9.3 years=x
F-26	*Would Attend Adult Education	
	26 (19%) Yes	41 (31%) Yes
	111(81%) No	90 (69%) No
F-27	Kinds of Adult Education	
	20 (15%) Crafts-Other Trades	27 (21%) Crafts,Trades, English
G-28	Employment Status	
	2 (1%) Employed Full Time	12 (9%) Emp. Full Time
	5 (4%) Employed Part Time	10 (8%) Emp. Part Time
	127 (92%) Retired	101 (77%) Retired
	4 (3%) Unemployed	9 (7%) Unemployed
G-29	Former/Present Occupation	
	20 (16%) Professional/Semi-Professional	6 (5%) Pro/Semi-Pro.
	20 (16%) Clerical/Sales	11 (8%) Clerical/Sales
	20 (16%) Skilled	12 (10%) Skilled
	21 (17%) Semi-Skilled	20 (16%) Semi-Skilled
	42 (34%) Unskilled	75 (60%) Unskilled
G-30	*Like To Earn Money At Home	
	32 (24%) Yes	52 (40%) Yes
	98 (75%) No	79 (60%) No
G-31	*Part-Time Work With Flexible Hours	
	21 (16%) Yes	41 (32%) Yes
	111(83%) No	89 (68%) No
H-32	Distance from County Seat (within 5 miles of downtown)	
	103 (87%)	11 (9%)
	median 1.3 miles	median 14.95 miles

QUESTION	AGGREGATE TOWN DWELLER RESPONSES (N=138)	AGGREGATE RURAL DWELLER RESPONSES (N=133)
H-33	Estimated Automobile Miles Driven In The Last Year	
	66 (50%) Do Not Drive 1732 miles mean 2,000 miles by 77%	31 (24%) Do Not Drive 5232 miles mean 2,000 by 50%
H-34	*Transport Available on Call	
	104 (76%) Yes 32 (24%) No	112 (86%) Yes 18 (14%) No
I-35	*Volunteer Activity	
	61 (46%) Yes 74 (54%) No	29 (22%) Yes 103(78%) No
I-36	*Want a Volunteer Position	
	22 (18%) Yes 102 (82%) No	18 (14%) Yes 113 (86%) No
I-37	Belong to Organization	
	74 (55%) Yes 61 (45%) No	36 (27%) Yes 97 (73%) No
I-38	Participation in Which Organization Most Frequently	
	65 Senior Citizens Lodge Veterans Other	17 Senior Citizens 5 Lodge 5 Veterans Other
I-39	Participation in Religious Activities	
	111 (83%) Yes 23 (17%) No	91 (68%) Yes 42 (32%) No
I-40	*Need Legal Advice	
	59 (44%) Yes 74 (56%) No	69 (52%) Yes 64 (48%) No
I-41	*Need Help With Home Repair	
	60 (45%) Yes 73 (55%) No	63 (47%) Yes 70 (53%) No
I-42	*Knowledge of How to get Elderly Services	
	79 (60%) Yes 52 (40%) No	61 (46%) Yes 72 (54%) No
I-43	Major Needs/Problems Facing Elderly	
	40 (34%) Transportation 29 (25%) Financial/Inflation 15 (13%) Other 22 (16%) No Major Problems	22 (20%) Transportation 60 (55%) Financial/Inflation 9 (8%) Health (22%) No Major Problems

to travel two miles or less to subsidized meals (at 50% rate). The urban group was willing to travel further on average - 3.8 to 3.3 miles.

4) Health

Three-fourths of the urban elderly claimed health problems limited their activities to fifty-seven percent of the rural sample. As might be expected, rural residents had more problems obtaining medical help (40% to 28%). For the rural elderly, cost, unavailability of medical help and the time of appointments were the three prime difficulties in getting medical help, while their urban conterparts ranked cost, appointments and transport as the key stumbling blocks.

5) Finances

Virtually all of the urban respondents were on a fixed income (99%), while nine-tenths (91%) of the rural responses reflected this fact. About three-fifths of each sample worried about income. Food and utilities were the most important expenditures made by each sampled group. Over half (51%) of the urban elderly respondents' monthly income went to these items. Rural elderly expended 55.5% on the same items. Medical costs took almost a quarter of the urban dwellers monthly income and about one-fifth that of the rural dwellers monthly finances.

6) Education

In general terms, the rural respondents were better educated and had more active educational interests. Three-quarters of the urban dwellers did not graduate high school. Sixty-seven percent of the rural dwellers shared that status. Average numbers of years of school completed was 8.6 for the urban sample and 9.3 for the rural. About a third of the rural respondents were willing to attend adult education classes to one-fifth of the urban. Crafts and trades were the preferred types of classes for each group.

7) Employment

About one-tenth of the rural respondents had full employment to only one percent of the urban dwellers. Four percent of the urban sample had part-time employment to eight percent of the rural. Three percent of the urban considered themselves

unemployed to seven percent of the rurals. Fifty-three percent of the urbans' last full-time job could be classified as semi or unskilled. The rural rate was 76%. One fourth of the urban dwellers claimed that they would be interested in earning money at home to 40% of the rural sample. But, when questioned on the desire to undertake part-time work with flexible hours only 16% of the urban and 32% of the rural respondents showed interest.

8) Transportation

The urban respondents lived within five miles of the downtown area of the county seat (median 1.3 miles). Nine percent of those listed as rural fell in this category, but the median for the rural group was about 15 miles. One half of the urban respondents did not drive to about one fourth of the rural group. On average, the urban elderly driver traveled 1732 miles in cars they drove during the preceding years. The rural elderly covered 5232 miles on average. Both groups had transport available on a daily basis without them driving (76% urban to 86% rural).

9) Needs

Both groups felt a need to obtain legal advice-urban 44%, rural 52%. Similar rates (45%) for both were reflected in a desire to have help with home repair. Not surprisingly, more urban elderly (60%) knew how to obtain elderly services compared to rural respondents (46%). When asked to list the major needs facing the elderly, the urban dwellers ranked transport, financial and other, while the rural dwellers felt finances, transport and health. Significantly, about one-fifth of each group did not identify any problems.

CONCLUSIONS

There were three basic goals to this research. First, we wanted a tool that could be used to assess program effectiveness in an economical way. Second, there was a hypothesis that those professionals providing services to the elderly were influenced by and influenced the opinions of recepients in urban areas due to their relatively easy access and familiarity. Finally, there was a fundamental hypothesis that the

perceived needs of the rural elderly were different from those of their urban counterparts.

Previous assessment tools required about six months of man-hours plus travel expenses. This had an estimated cost of about $10,000. Even without the federal support of EDA, this tool can be implemented by a junior or senior level intern and volunteers in about six weeks for about $1,800. Besides allowing for longitudinal studies of area elderly, this tool is more methodologically sound that its predecessor.

The hypothesis that the service providers and recipients in urban areas engaged in a closed information network which biased program definition and service delivery in favor of the urban elderly is not clearly verified from the data. Although the basic prioritized need of each group differed, it was largely by ranking not category.

Similarly, the third hypothesis, basic differences between urban and rural elderly, cannot be verified. The differences were those of degree rather than kind as was verified by the statistical tests on fifteen key questions (See Table 1). This finding takes on additional significance when one considers that the majority of the urban respondents were service users, while the majority of the rural respondents did not receive the benefit of the existing rural programs.

APPENDIX I

A-1 HOW LONG HAVE YOU LIVED IN OKLAHOMA?

_____YEARS

A-2 HOW LONG HAVE YOU LIVED AT YOUR CURRENT ADDRESS?

_____YEARS

A-3 PRIOR TO YOUR LAST MOVE, WHERE DID YOU LIVE?

_____TOWN

_____COUNTY

_____STATE

A-4 DO YOU OWN THIS HOUSE, PAY RENT OR WHAT?

1. _____OWNS OR IS BUYING
2. _____PAYS RENT
3. _____OWNED BY FRIEND OR RELATIVE
4. _____OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____

_____

A-5 IF OWNED, DO YOU MAKE A MONTHLY PAYMENT?

1. _____YES
2. _____NO

A-6 DO YOU FEEL SAFE IN YOUR HOME?

1. _____YES
2. _____NO

A-7 HOW MANY PERSONS ARE CURRENTLY LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD?

1. _____PERSONS
2. _____NUMBER OVER 65

A-8 IF LOW COST HOUSING WERE AVAILABLE IN A LARGER NEARBY COMMUNITY, WOULD YOU LIKE TO LIVE THERE?

1. _____YES
2. _____NO

B-9 WHAT IS YOUR SEX?

1. _____MALE
2. _____FEMALE

B-10 WHAT IS YOUR AGE?

_____YEARS

B-11 WHAT IS YOUR RACE?

1. _____WHITE
2. _____BLACK
3. _____NATIVE AMERICAN
4. _____OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____

_____

B-12 WHAT IS YOUR CURRENT MARITAL STATUS?

1. _____ MARRIED
2. _____ WIDOWED
3. _____ DIVORCED
4. _____ SEPARATED
5. _____ NEVER MARRIED

C-13 ARE YOU ON A FIXED INCOME (BY "FIXED", WE MEAN IS YOUR MONTHLY INCOME ABOUT THE SAME FROM ONE MONTH TO THE NEXT)?

1. _____ YES
2. _____ NO

C-14 DO YOU EVER WORRY THAT YOUR TOTAL FAMILY INCOME WILL NOT BE ENOUGH TO MEET YOUR FAMILY'S EXPENSES AND NEEDS?

1. _____ YES
2. _____ NO

WHAT PORTION OR PERCENTAGE OF YOUR INCOME DO YOU SPEND ON:

C-15 1. _____ RENT OR HOUSE PAYMENT
C-16 2. _____ FOOD
C-17 3. _____ UTILITIES (WATER, ELECTRICITY GAS, PHONE, ETC.)
C-18 4. _____ MEDICAL CARE, PRESCRIPTIONS, SUPPLIES, ETC.

D-19 ARE YOU ABLE TO COOK YOUR OWN MEALS?

1. _____ YES
2. _____ NO

D-20 DO YOU HAVE AT LEAST ONE HOT MEAL A DAY?

1. _____ YES
2. _____ NO

D-21 HOW FAR WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO TRAVEL TO PARTICIPATE IN A MEALS PROGRAM FOR SENIOR CITIZENS?

_____ MILES

E-22 DO YOU HAVE ANY PARTICULAR PROBLEMS WITH YOUR HEALTH THAT LIMIT YOUR ACTIVITIES?

1. _____ YES
2. _____ NO

E-23 DO YOU FACE ANY SERIOUS DIFFICULTIES IN OBTAINING MEDICAL TREATMENT WHEN YOU NEED IT? IF YES, PLEASE COMPLETE E-24.

1. _____ YES
2. _____ NO

E-24 IF YOU HAVE DIFFICULTIES, WHAT ARE THEY?

1. _____ COULDN'T GET APPOINTMENT AS SOON AS NEEDED.

(ADDITIONAL ANSWERS LISTED ON NEXT PAGE)

2. _____ NO DOCTOR AVAILABLE WHEN NEEDE
3. _____ COST
4. _____ LACK OF TRANSPORTATION
5. _____ OFFICE HOURS INCONVENIENT

F-25 WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE YOU EVER COMPLETED IN SCHOOL?

_____ GRADE

F-26 WOULD YOU ATTEND AN ADULT EDUCATION CLASS IF OFFERED NEAR YOUR HOME?

1. _____ YES
2. _____ NO

F-27 WHAT KIND OF A CLASS WOULD YOU BE INTERESTED IN?

PLEASE SPECIFY _____

B-28 WHAT IS YOUR PRESENT WORK STATUS?

1. _____ EMPLOYED FULL-TIME
2. _____ EMPLOYED PART-TIME
3. _____ RETIRED
4. _____ UNEMPLOYED

G-29 WHAT IS OR WAS YOUR OCCUPATION?

PLEASE SPECIFY _____

G-30 WOULD YOU LIKE TO EARN MONEY DOING WORK IN YOUR HOME?

1. _____ YES
2. _____ NO

G-31 WOULD YOU LIKE TO PARTICIPATE IN PART-TIME WORK WITH FLEXIBLE HOURS?

1. _____ YES
2. _____ NO

H-32 ABOUT HOW FAR DO YOU LIVE FROM THE COUNTY SEAT?

1. _____ MILES
2. _____ DIRECTION (NORTH/SOUTH, NORTHWEST, ETC.)

H-33 ABOUT HOW MANY MILES WOULD YOU ESTIMATE YOU HAVE DRIVEN A MOTOR VEHICLE IN THE LAST YEAR?

1. _____ MILES
2. _____ DON'T DRIVE AT ALL

H-34 IS THERE SOMEONE YOU CAN CALL ON TO DRIVE YOU WHERE YOU NEED TO GO?

1. _____ YES
2. _____ NO

I-35 DO YOU PARTICIPATE IN ANY VOLUNTEER ACTIVITIES?

1. _____ YES
2. _____ NO

I-36 WOULD YOU LIKE A VOLUNTEER POSITION?

1. _____YES
2. _____NO

I-37 DO YOU BELONG TO ANY SOCIAL OR PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS? (ROTARY CLUB, SENIOR CITIZENS ORGANIZATIONS, ETC.)

1. _____YES
2. _____NO

I-38 IF YOU ANSWERED YES TO THE PRECEDING QUESTION, PLEASE LIST THE ORGANIZATIONS IN WHICH YOU PARTICIPATE MOST OFTEN.

1. _____ 2. _____

I-39 DO YOU PARTICIPATE IN ANY RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES? (CHURCH SERVICES, REVIVALS, ETC.)

1. _____YES
2. _____NO

I-40 DO YOU EVER NEED LEGAL ADVICE? (WRITING A WILL, HELP WITH SOCIAL SECURITY, RENT EVICTIONS, ETC.)

1. _____YES
2. _____NO

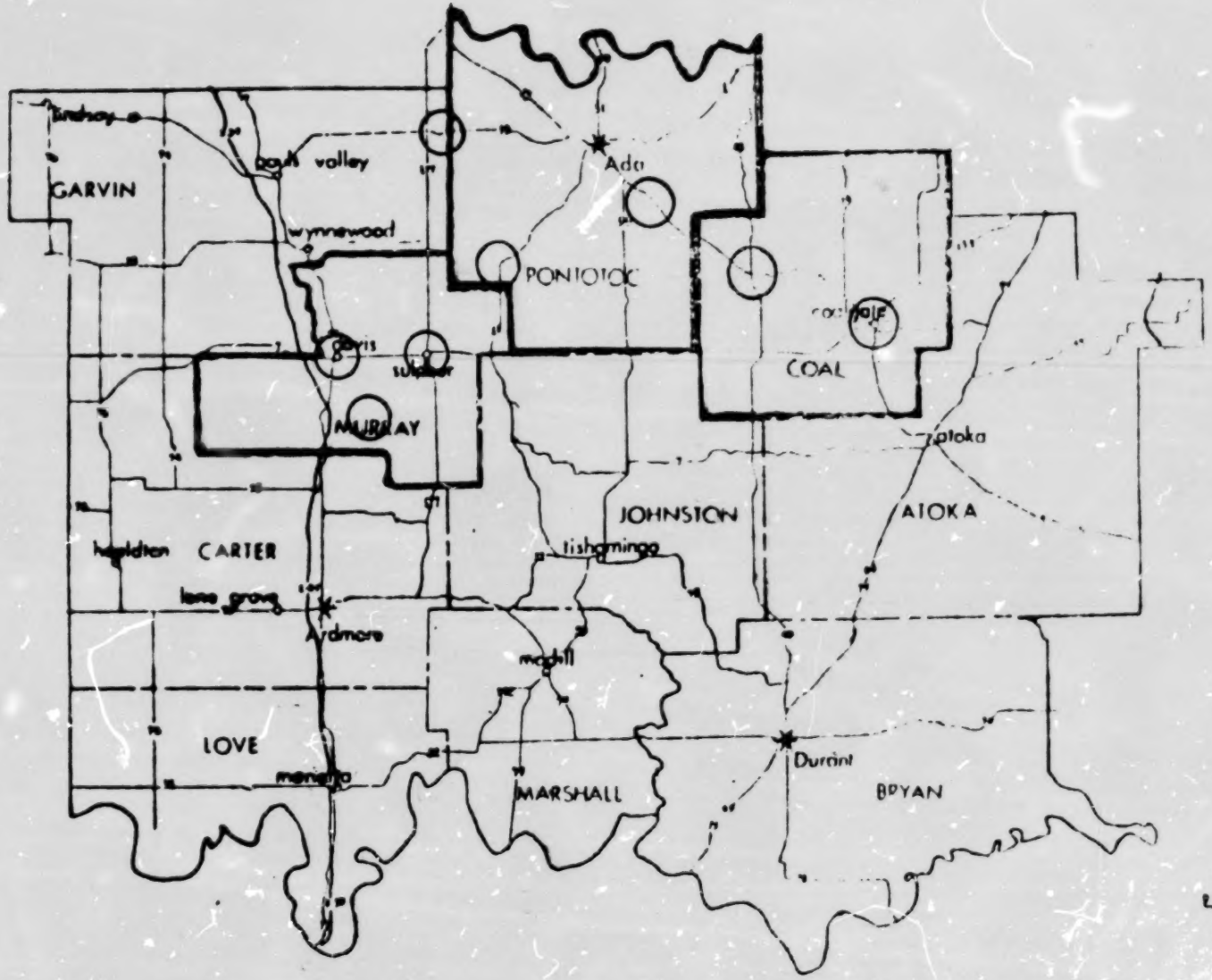
I-41 DO YOU NEED HELP TO MAINTAIN OR REPAIR YOUR HOME?

1. _____YES
2. _____NO

I-42 DO YOU KNOW WHERE TO CALL TO FIND OUT ABOUT SERVICES AVAILABLE TO OLDER PERSONS?

1. _____YES
2. _____NO

I-43 WHAT DO YOU CONSIDER TO BE THE MAIN PROBLEM FACING THE ELDERLY IN YOUR AREA?



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